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Consider the Cominform Journal as a Continuing Authoritative Source
of CPSU Guidance, and Use the Cominform Journal as a Guide to
Action

The journal of the Cominform is regarded by the Communist Parties in Latin America as a continuing source of authorizative directives concerning the international Communist line formulated by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), and it is used by them as a guide to action.

The desire of the CPSU and the Cominform that Eatin American Communists—not members of the Cominform—should receive these directives is clearly manifested by deeds: publication of a separate Spanish-language edition, and the shipment of large quantities of each issue—by various and devious means—to Latin America.

Communist Parties in Latin America distribute copies of the

Cominform journal to their members. Also many official organs of
these Parties repeatedly cite, and reprint articles from, that journal
for study by Party members as a guide to action.

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1. Case of the Communist Party of Cuba

One of the clearest examples of regard for the journal as a continuing source of authoritative directives is given by the clandestine action taken by the Communist Party of Cuba--deceptively called Partido Socialista Popular--PSP--Popular Socialist Party--in order to have these directives reach Party members in Cuba and the Caribbean area.

To effect the illegal re-transmittal of the Cominform's "information," instructions, and directives, the PSP publishes and distributes a readily-concealed, Spanish-language pocket-edition of the journal, "Reproductions from For a Lasting Peace, for A Peoples Democracy!"

One copy of the April 1955 issue is attached as Exhibit

This publication reproduces materials from four issues of the Cominform journal: (A) 8 October 1954, (B) 31 December 1954, (C) 14 January 1955 and (D) 21 January 1955. Copies of (E), and (E) attached as Exhibits 17-C-2,-3, and -H, respectively.

The April 1955 issue of the PSP edition of reproductions from the journal (Exhibit 10-1) is devoted in great part to the teaching of Lenin:
"Marxism-Leninism," "Leninism." This is in keeping with the decision of the Central Committee of the CPSU (set forth on page one of the PSP edition) to the effect that, for the first time in 30 years, the

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principal Lenin Day is now the anniversay of this birth, \$22 April;

rather than that of his death \$21 January .

Communists hold

that the teachings of Lenin---"Marxism-Leninism", "Leninism"--

include not only what Lenin himself actually taught, but also developments

of his doctrine by decisions of the CPSU, by the writings of Stalin

and other CPSU leaders, and by the activity of the Communist

and Workers' Parties" of other countries. The Cominform journal

serves as a primary vehicle for bringing these developments of

Leninism to the so of the world on a continuing basis, as a guide

to action. The 4 March 1955 issue of the Cominform journal

contains these statements concerning the "Powerful Transforming Role

of Ideas of Leninism:"

".... Each year brings new vivid testimony of the vast mobilising and transforming power of the immortal ideas of Marxism-Leninism. Striking proofs of this are the magnificent successes of the Soviet Union in building Communist society, and the socialist transformations in the People's Republic of China and in all the countries of the democratic camp. This is vividly illustrated also by the mounting wave of powerful actions of the working class in capitalist countries in defence of their vital interests and rights, and the growing struggle of the colonial and dependent peoples against imperialist oppression."

"... A revolutionary teaching, Leninism is constantly perfecting itself, developing, being enriched by new postulates."

"The Marxist-Leninist teaching is creatively developed in the decisions of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in the works of Lenin and Stalin's disciples and comrades-in-arms--the leaders of the CPSU--and in the activities of the Communist and Workers' Parties of other countries. A brilliant example of how to creatively

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apply and further develop Marxism-Leninism has been provided by the Communist Party of China which has brought about great revolutionary transformations in its country, uniting it into a single, great, peace-loving state which has embarked upon the all-round development of its economy and culture."

"... The Communist and Workers' Parties are more and more closely rallying the working people of all countries beneath the triumphant bannor of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin."

The PSP edition of Reproductions from the Cominform journal contains

the following teachings:

1. The Revolutionary Character of the CPSU: the Most Powerful and

Authoritative Communist Party in the World, the Great Model and

Inspiring Example for All Communist Parties.

"From the very outset of his revolutionary activity V.I. Lenin fought for the creation of an organised, closely united and monolithic party, the party of the new type, the party of social revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. ..."

"The vast experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is indeed, of inestimable interstional significance. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the most powerful and authoritative Communist Party in the world, the great model and inspiring example for all Communist and Workers' Parties."

2. Leninism, Ideological Weapon of all Communist Parties, is the

Generalization of Experience in the Struggle for the Overthrow of the Capitalist System.

"Leninism is the great international teaching of the working people of the world, a powerful ideological weapon of the Communist and Workers' Parties of all lands. Lenin's ideas exert a tremendous influence on the whole course of world history, they set in motion the broad masses of the working people in all parts of the world, unite and rally them in the struggle for peace and freedom, for democracy and Socialism, for the triumph of a new life."

(Exhibit #I-C-4. p. 1, col. 1)

"... Leninism--Marxism of the new epoch, the epoch of imperialism and proletarian revolutions--is the property of toiling mankind. Taking hold of the masses, the Lenin ideas have become a powerful material force transforming the world. Leninism is a genuinely scientific theory of social development, closely linked with the practice of the world Communist movement; it is the generalisation of the vast experience of the proletariat in its struggle for the overthrow of the capitalist system and for the building of a new, socialist society. ..."

(Exhibit # I-C-4, p. 1. col. 1).

3. Communist Revolution in China, Vivid Embodiment of Leninism as

Applied to Concrete Conditions, Shows the Way to Accomplish Such a

Revolution.

"The victory of the people's revolution in China is a vivid embodiment of the ideas of Leninism as applied to concrete conditions in China...."

(Exhibit-#I-C-4 , p. 1. col. 1)

"The Chinese people's revolution and the achievements of the Chinese People's republic, won under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, have shown the way to build the united national front of the working class, the peasantry, the intellecturals and the urban petty bourgeoisie, and the national bourgeoisie, for the victory of the democratic, anti-feudal, anti-imperialist revolution, and for the establishment of the new type of state of people's democracy upon this basis."

(Exhibit, 7.6, cols. 2-3)

United States Heads all the Forces of Reaction and War. In Hitlerite
Fashion, Prepares World War of Mass Destruction under Banner of
Anti-Communism.

"In our day, all the forces of reaction and war, headed by the U.S. aggressive circles, gather beneath the banner of anti-Communism in their struggle against all that is new and progressive. But the peoples throughout the world remember and will always remember that it was precisely under this criminal standard that the second world war was prepared by the Hitler fascists—the shock force of predatory German imperialism.

"On whom do the U.S. warmongers rely? In Europe they rely on the West German militarists and revenge-seekers, on the patriotic forces of the ruling circles of Britain, France, Italy and the other West European countries; in Asia the U.S. militarists rely on adventurists and betrayers such as Syngman Rhee, Chiang Kai-shek and Bao Dai; in the countries of Latin

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America on anti-popular pro-fascist elements. It is these forces of reaction that are coming out today beneath the standard of anti-Communism and, supporting the U.S. 'positions of strength' policy-the policy of gambles and atomic blackmail--are striving to plunge the new peoples, into the abyes of a new world war."

(Exhibit # I-C-4, p. l., col. 2).

"Peace-loving people throughout the world cannot but feel strong concern and wrath at the intensified intrigues of aggressive circles of the U.S.A. and other Western states to sharpen international tension, to prepare and let loose another war, a war in which such means of mass destruction as the atomic and hydrogen weapons would be used. The world public learned sith indignation that the recent session of the aggressive NATO Council in Paris had sanctioned the preparations of plans for an atomic war in Europe and in fact given the American generals the 'right' to decide, at their own discretion, where and when the A-bomb would be used.

"At the same time the ruling circles of the U.S.A. and Britain, in defiance of the will of the peoples, are doing their utmost to impose on the West European countries the London and Paris agreements designed to revive West German militarism and researce the German Wehrmacht under the command of former Hitler generals. Moreover, the ruling circles of the Western powers intend, through the medium of these agreements, to place atomic weapons in the hands of the Hitler butchers who during the second world war acquired experience and skill in the murder of civilians and merciless destruction of towns and villages.

"Nor can the world public pass over the fact that the recent State of the Union' message of the U.S. President contained a direct indization that the U.S.A. will continue with its policy of stepping up the arms drive, laying the main emphasis on the use of 'new weapons, especially those of a rapid, and destructive striking power, i.e., weapons of mass extermination.

"The noisy and pernicious atom hysteria whipped up in the bourgeois press, with encouragement from official circles, hysteria which today has assumed tremendous proportions, is aimed at inducing the ordinary peoples of all countries to resign themselves to the thought of an atomic war, to believe in the 'legitimacy' of the use of the atom and hydrogen bombs. In their hope of enmeshing the peoples in lies, the advocates of an atomic war are lavishly peppering their warmongering prono uncements with hypocritical phrases about the 'defence' of the so-called free world, about the 'danger' emanating from the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist camp. . . . "

(Exhibit #: I-C-3, p. 1, col. 1)

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2. Case of the Communist Party of Brazil.

This case illustrates how a national Communist Party accepts guidance of the CPSU, published in the Cominform journal, and takes action in keeping with that guidance.

On the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of the 1905-107 revolution in Russia, the Marx - Engels - Lenin - (NELS)

Stalin Institute, attached to the Central Committee of the CPSU, published certain "theses" which were set forth in the 28 January 1955 issue of the Cominform journal. Eshibit The Among the lessons to be learned from the experience of that revolution.

"The experience of the Revolution showed the great significance of mass political strikes as a means of revolutionary mobilisation of the masses. The working class of Russia resorted to this tested weapon, the political strike, in its subsequent revolutionary struggle also. The political strike combined with armed uprising, which was taken up by the workers and soldiers in Petrograd in February 1917, enabled the people to sweep out tsarism in the space of a few days. The Revolution enriched the working class with the experience of armed uprising, which was utilised by the Bolsheviks in their preparations for and carrying through of the October armed uprising in 1917".

(Exhibit #: I-C-6, p.4. col. 2)

"The Revolution of 1905 - 1907 was the first historical test of the vital strength of the Leninist idea and the line of the alliance between the working class and peasantry.

"The Leninist idea of the alliance of the working class and peasantry has found clear confirmation in the historic fictories of the great Chinese people and of the working people of the People's Democracies in Europe and Asia."

(Exhibit #: 1-C - 6, ₱ p. 4, col. 3)

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"The Russian Revolution of 1905-1907 ushered in the period of revolutionary battles in the epoch of imperialism. "

"The REvolution in Russia exerted a powerful influence on the development of the national-liberation movement in the colonial and semi-colonial countries. ..."

"The Revolution of 1905 - 1907 thus bore witness to the fact that the centre of world revolutionary movement had shifted to Russia, and the heroic Russian proletariat had become the vanguard of the revolutionary proletariat of the whole world."

"The revolutionary experience of the Soviet people, the worldhistoric victories of Socialism in the USSR and the successes of socialist construction in the countries of people's democracy inspire the sorking masses in the capitalist, colonial and dependent countries to struggle for a lasting peace, democratic liberties, national independence and emancipation from the imperialist yoke.

"Beneath the banner of Marx - Engels - Lenin - Stalin, under the leadership of the Communist Party--forward, to the triumph of Communism!"

CP Brazil hailed these CPSU theses as "a document of major importance," and characterized the 1905 - 1907 Revolution as "a rich source of revolutionary experiences for the workers of the whole world." The lessons of that Revolution were said to be particularly illuminating for Brazil as to the road to be travelled in the struggle for the CP Brazil Program," i.e., for people's democracy."

Study and assimilation of these lessons were said to be "an indispensable task for all Communists, leading detachment of the

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working class, vanguard of the entire people." These statements

appeared in the CP Brazil organ, Voz Operaria, 19 February 1955

(Exhibit#: I-C-7, p.3, V & They were followed by an

announcement that the same organ would publish articles on events of 1905 - 1907 and their repercussion and influence on the Brazilian labor movement. It was also announced that, in a supplement to

the next issue of that organ, the theses of the Marx - Engel - Lenin >

Stalin | MELS | Institute would be published, and all Voz readers were urged to read them.

The Cominform journal of 29 April 1955 reported extensive and intensive

action taken by CP Brazil in connection with the MELS Institute theses:

"The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Brazil is carrying on a great deal of work to popularise the theses on 'The Fiftieth Anniversary of the First Russian Revolution issued by the Marx - Engels - Lenin - Stalin Institute of the Central Committee of the CPSU. A special resolution pointed out the immense significance and importance of these theses and the influence which the Revolution of 1905 - 1907 in Russia exerted on the subsequent development of the struggle of the Brazilian people.

"The Central Committee instructed all Party organisations, as well as the Party schools and press, to honour this notable date in a fitting manner this year by holding anniversary meetings, enlarged plenums, meetings of activists, lectures, talks, question and answer meetings and seminars.

"By this decision all Party organisations are obliged to organise the reading, discussion and study of these theses, the full text of which is being published in separate booklets and in all the Party press. In addition, the Communist newspapers and magazines are preparing special editions devoted to the propaganda and study of the experience of the First Russian Revolution."

(Exhibit #: I-C-V , p. 4, cols. 5-6)



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3. The Case of the Communist Party of Guatemala

This case illustrates how a national Communist Party recommends to its members CPSU materials regarding organizational matters published in the Cominform journal, and how it takes organizational action on the basis of these and additional documents of the CPSU.

On 9 October 1952, while the XIX Congress of the CPSU was in Accion process in Moscow, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Guatemala issued to Party members a set of recommendations

(Exhibit #: I-C-9) for study and discussion of materials in preparation for its II Congress. Among the recommended materials were the draft of the Text of the Amended Rules of the Party -- Rules of the CPSU, and N. Khruschev's theses on the Amendments to said Rules. Party members in Guatemala were

The Communist Party of Guatemala followed the CPSU not only in its preparations for its II Congress, but also in the organizational action taken at that Congress, e.g., in the creation of the Secretariat of the Central Committee.

advised that these materials were available in the 22 and 29 August 1952

issues of the Cominform journals Exhibits #m: I-C-10, 3, colo. 4-6,

and J. 4, colo. 1-6; manus and Exhibit #: I-e-11, p.2, colo. 1-5)

Af ter the II Congress, Bernardo ALVARADO Monzon, as

Secretary of the Central Committee, of CP Guatemals, stressed the

point that II Congress materials were widely distributed throughout
the Party far enough in advance to permit full discussion. He

further declared:

"To this fact, and, among others, to the fact that we held the II Congress of the Party a few weeks after the XIX Congress of the CPSU, the materials of which were most valuable to us in our work, we owe the correctness and transcendental conclusions of our Congress, not only for our Party, but also for the revolutionary struggle of our country."

(Exhibit#: I-C-12, ja 10)